

# MS4 Program

## Stormwater Education Toolkit for Schools Binder



**If it's on the ground**  
**it's in your water**



# Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

## Small MS4 Stormwater Program Overview

### Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

#### Overview

1.0 – Stormwater Phase II Final Rule: An Overview

#### Small MS4 Program

2.0 – Small MS4 Stormwater Program Overview

2.1 – Who's Covered? Designation and Waivers of Regulated Small MS4s

2.2 – Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

#### Minimum Control Measures

2.3 – Public Education and Outreach

2.4 – Public Participation/Involvement

2.5 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control

2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

2.9 – Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements

2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

#### Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

#### Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

Polluted storm water runoff is often transported to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. EPA's Stormwater Phase II Rule establishes an MS4 stormwater management program that is intended to improve the Nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that stormwater picks up and carries into storm sewer systems during storm events. Common pollutants include oil and grease from roadways, pesticides from lawns, sediment from construction sites, and carelessly discarded trash, such as cigarette butts, paper wrappers, and plastic bottles. When deposited into nearby waterways through MS4 discharges, these pollutants can impair the waterways, thereby discouraging recreational use of the resource, contaminating drinking water supplies, and interfering with the habitat for fish, other aquatic organisms, and wildlife.

In 1990, EPA promulgated rules establishing Phase I of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater program. The Phase I program for MS4s requires operators of "medium" and "large" MS4s, that is, those that generally serve populations of 100,000 or greater, to implement a stormwater management program as a means to control polluted discharges from these MS4s. The Stormwater Phase II Rule extends coverage of the NPDES stormwater program to certain "small" MS4s but takes a slightly different approach to how the stormwater management program is developed and implemented.

### What Is a Phase II Small MS4?

A small MS4 is any MS4 not already covered by the Phase I program as a medium or large MS4. The Phase II Rule automatically covers on a nationwide basis all small MS4s located in "urbanized areas" (UAs) as defined by the Bureau of the Census (unless waived by the NPDES permitting authority), and on a case-by-case basis those small MS4s located outside of UAs that the NPDES permitting authority designates. For more information on Phase II small MS4 coverage, see Fact Sheets 2.1 and 2.2.

### What Are the Phase II Small MS4 Program Requirements?

Operators of regulated small MS4s are required to design their programs to:

- ☐ Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP);
- ☐ Protect water quality; and
- ☐ Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Implementation of the MEP standard will typically require the development and implementation of BMPs and the achievement of measurable goals to satisfy each of the six minimum control measures.

The Phase II Rule defines a small MS4 stormwater management program as a program comprising six elements that, when implemented in concert, are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving waterbodies.

The six MS4 program elements, termed “minimum control measures,” are outlined below. For more information on each of these required control measures, see Fact Sheets 2.3 – 2.8.

**① *Public Education and Outreach***

Distributing educational materials and performing outreach to inform citizens about the impacts polluted stormwater runoff discharges can have on water quality.

**② *Public Participation/Involvement***

Providing opportunities for citizens to participate in program development and implementation, including effectively publicizing public hearings and/or encouraging citizen representatives on a stormwater management panel.

**③ *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination***

Developing and implementing a plan to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system (includes developing a system map and informing the community about hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste).

**④ *Construction Site Runoff Control***

Developing, implementing, and enforcing an erosion and sediment control program for construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres of land (controls could include silt fences and temporary stormwater detention ponds).

**⑤ *Post-Construction Runoff Control***

Developing, implementing, and enforcing a program to address discharges of post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment areas. Applicable controls could include preventative actions such as protecting sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands) or the use of structural BMPs such as grassed swales or porous pavement.

**⑥ *Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping***

Developing and implementing a program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. The program must include municipal staff training on pollution prevention measures and techniques (e.g., regular street sweeping, reduction in the use of pesticides or street salt, or frequent catch-basin cleaning).

## **What Information Must the NPDES Permit Application Include?**

The Phase II program for MS4s is designed to accommodate a general permit approach using a Notice of Intent (NOI) as the permit application. The operator of a regulated small MS4 must include in its permit application, or NOI, its chosen BMPs and measurable goals for each minimum control measure. To help permittees identify the most appropriate BMPs for their programs, EPA issued a Menu of BMPs to serve as guidance. NPDES permitting authorities can modify the EPA menu or develop their own list. For more information on application requirements, see Fact Sheet 2.9.

## **What Are the Implementation Options?**

The rule identifies a number of implementation options for regulated small MS4 operators. These include sharing responsibility for program development with a nearby regulated small MS4, taking advantage of existing local or State programs, or participating in the implementation of an existing Phase I MS4's stormwater program as a co-permittee. These options are intended to promote a regional approach to stormwater management coordinated on a watershed basis.

## **What Kind of Program Evaluation/Assessment Is Required?**

Permittees need to evaluate the effectiveness of their chosen BMPs to determine whether the BMPs are reducing the discharge of pollutants from their systems to the “maximum extent practicable” and to determine if the BMP mix is satisfying the water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. Permittees also are required to assess their progress in achieving their program's measurable goals. While monitoring is not required under the rule, the NPDES permitting authority has the discretion to require monitoring if deemed necessary. If there is an indication of a need for improved controls, permittees can revise their mix of BMPs to create a more effective program. For more information on program evaluation/assessment, see Fact Sheet 2.9.

## For Additional Information

### ***Contacts***

- ☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management  
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>  
Phone: 202-564-9545
- ☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:  

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  - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
  - Stormwater Case Studies
  - And many others



# Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

## Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure

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4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Public Education and Outreach minimum control measure, one of six measures an operator of a Phase II-regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the regulated small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in choosing exactly how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

### Why Is Public Education and Outreach Necessary?

An informed and knowledgeable community is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program since it helps to ensure the following:

- **Greater support** for the program as the public gains a greater understanding of the reasons why it is necessary and important. Public support is particularly beneficial when operators of small MS4s attempt to institute new funding initiatives for the program or seek volunteers to help implement the program; and
- **Greater compliance** with the program as the public becomes aware of the personal responsibilities expected of them and others in the community, including the individual actions they can take to protect or improve the quality of area waters.

### What Is Required?

To satisfy this minimum control measure, the operator of a regulated small MS4 needs to:

- ☐ Implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on local waterbodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce stormwater pollution; and
- ☐ Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure. Some program implementation approaches, BMPs (i.e., the program actions/activities), and measurable goals are suggested below.

### What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

Three main action areas are important for successful implementation of a public education and outreach program:

### ① **Forming Partnerships**

Operators of regulated small MS4s are encouraged to utilize partnerships with other governmental entities to fulfill this minimum control measure's requirements. It is generally more cost-effective to use an existing program, or to develop a new regional or state-wide education program, than to have numerous operators developing their own local programs. Operators also are encouraged to seek assistance from non-governmental organizations (e.g., environmental, civic, and industrial organizations), since many already have educational materials and perform outreach activities.

### ② **Using Educational Materials and Strategies**

Operators of regulated small MS4s may use stormwater educational information provided by their State, Tribe, EPA Region, or environmental, public interest, or trade organizations instead of developing their own materials. Operators should strive to make their materials and activities relevant to local situations and issues, and incorporate a variety of strategies to ensure maximum coverage. Some examples include:

- **Brochures or fact sheets** for general public and specific audiences;
- **Recreational guides** to educate groups such as golfers, hikers, paddlers, climbers, fishermen, and campers;
- **Alternative information sources**, such as web sites, bumper stickers, refrigerator magnets, posters for bus and subway stops, and restaurant placemats;
- **A library of educational materials** for community and school groups;
- **Volunteer citizen educators** to staff a **public education task force**;
- **Event participation** with educational displays at home shows and community festivals;
- **Educational programs** for school-age children;
- **Storm drain stenciling** of storm drains with messages such as "Do Not Dump - Drains Directly to Lake;"
- **Stormwater hotlines** for information and for citizen reporting of polluters;
- **Economic incentives** to citizens and businesses (e.g., rebates to homeowners purchasing mulching lawnmowers or biodegradable lawn products); and
- **Tributary signage** to increase public awareness of local water resources.

### ③ **Reaching Diverse Audiences**

The public education program should use a mix of appropriate local strategies to address the viewpoints and concerns of a variety of audiences and communities, including minority and disadvantaged communities, as well as children. Printing posters and brochures in more than one language or posting large warning signs (e.g., cautioning against fishing or swimming) near storm sewer outfalls are methods that can be used to reach audiences less likely to read standard materials. Directing materials or outreach programs toward specific groups of commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to have significant stormwater impacts is also recommended. For example, information could be provided to restaurants on the effects of grease clogging storm drains and to auto garages on the effects of dumping used oil into storm drains.

### **What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?**

**M**easurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, should reflect the needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by its small MS4. Furthermore, they should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure. Finally, they should allow the MS4 to make improvements to its program over each 5-year permit term by providing data on program successes and shortfalls.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 could develop a stormwater public education campaign for radio and television. The goal of the campaign might be to increase the number of dog owners who pick up after their pets. To measure the program's progress towards this goal, the program manager might perform a stormwater public awareness survey at the beginning, during, and at the end of the permit term to gauge any change in pet owner behavior over time. As another example, an MS4 might want to encourage "do-it-yourselfers" to recycle used motor oil by establishing and advertising a municipal drop-off center. The MS4 could measure progress toward this goal by tracking the amount of motor oil collected and correlating those data to the timing of public service announcements and other advertisements to see if their message is being received.

## For Additional Information

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Phone: 202-564-9545
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| New Mexico           | Trust Territories        |
| American Samoa       |                          |
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  - Stormwater Case Studies
  - Stormwater Month Materials
  - And many others
- ☞ Getting In Step  
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/outreach/documents/getnstep.pdf>



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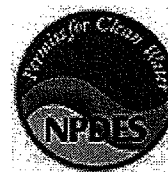
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## Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

Because stormwater runoff is generated from dispersed land surfaces—pavements, yards, driveways, and roofs—efforts to control stormwater pollution must consider individual, household, and public behaviors and activities that can generate pollution from these surfaces. These common individual behaviors have the potential to generate stormwater pollution:

- disposing of pet-waste
- applying lawn-chemicals
- washing cars,
- changing motor-oil on impervious driveways
- household behaviors like disposing leftover paint and household chemicals

It takes individual behavior change and proper practices to control such pollution. Therefore it is important to make the public sufficiently aware and concerned about the significance of their behavior for stormwater pollution, through information and education, that they change improper behaviors.



**Example of a storm drain stencil to educate the public.**

Phase II MS4s are required to educate their community on the pollution potential of common activities, and increase awareness of the direct links between land activities, rainfall-runoff, storm drains, and their local water resources. Most importantly the requirement is to give the public clear guidance on steps and specific actions that they can take to reduce their stormwater pollution-potential.

The benefits of public education efforts cannot be understated, especially on topics such as "nonpoint source" or "stormwater" pollution. A 2005 report, Environmental Literacy in America [PDF - 2.94 MB - 3 pp] **EXIT Disclaimer** by the National Environmental Education & Training Foundation (NEETF) found that 78 percent of the American public does not understand that runoff from agricultural land, roads, and lawns, is now the most common source of water pollution; and nearly half of Americans (47 percent) believes industry still accounts for most water pollution.

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II regulatory requirements for public education and a fact sheet on the public education minimum measure [PDF - 222 KB - 3 pp], is also available.

### Key BMPs and Resources:

MS4s developing a public education program should first create a public outreach strategy. An excellent document to help MS4s develop this strategy is EPA's *Getting in Step: A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns*. The additional BMPs in the next section below will help MS4s conduct different activities to educate the public.



- Developing an Outreach Strategy BMP Fact Sheet
- Getting in Step: A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns [EPA 841-B-03-002] - provides many of the tools you will need to develop and implement an effective watershed outreach plan.

**BMPs:****Developing Municipal Outreach Programs**

Developing an Outreach Strategy

**Promoting the Stormwater Message**

Classroom Education on Stormwater

Stormwater Outreach for Commercial Businesses

Tailoring Outreach Programs to Minority and Disadvantaged Communities and Children

Using the Media

**Stormwater Outreach Materials**

Educational Displays, Pamphlets, Booklets, and Bill Inserts

Promotional Giveaways

Stormwater Outreach Materials

**Education for Homeowners**

Alternatives to Toxic Substances

Chlorinated Water Discharge Options

Landscaping and Lawn Care

Pest Control

Pet Waste Management

Proper Disposal of Household Hazardous Wastes

Residential Car Washing

Water Conservation Practices for Homeowners

**Education for Businesses**

Automobile Maintenance

Pollution Prevention for Businesses

Promoting Low Impact Development

**EPA Internet Resources:**

- Stormwater case studies on public education includes case studies of how a Phase I or Phase II community has implemented the public education requirements.
- Stormwater Outreach Materials and Reference Documents provides outreach materials that municipalities, watershed groups, state, and local governments can customize and use for their own stormwater outreach campaigns.
- After the Storm is a half-hour television special produced by EPA and The Weather Channel on how polluted runoff threatens watersheds. The video is intended for educational and communication purposes in classrooms, conferences, public meetings, public access cable stations etc.
- Nonpoint Source Outreach Digital Toolbox includes a catalog of over 700+ materials (TV/print/radio/give-aways/mascots/ public attitude surveys, evaluations of public response to media campaigns) that can be used in a stormwater public education campaign. (Release date: Fall 2006)

**Other Internet Resources:**

- [Stormwater Education Toolkit](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) from the University of Central Florida (Stormwater Management Academy) includes thousands of educational products organized by target audience, and type of activity that can impact stormwater pollution.
- [City of Grand Rapids Environmental Protection Services Department - Water Spots](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) includes over twenty different radio spots created to educate the public on different aspects of stormwater pollution prevention.
- [Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Watershed Watch Education Site](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) includes numerous downloadable materials and kits.
- [City of San Diego's Think Blue program](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) is an award-winning multi media campaign on preventing polluted runoff.
- [Cooperative Extension's National Extension Water Outreach Education](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) includes information on improving outreach efforts using "Best Education Practices".

Note: If you are referencing this page, please use this alias web address:  
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/publiceducation>

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# Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

## Public Participation/ Involvement Minimum Control Measure

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4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Public Participation/Involvement minimum control measure, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in determining how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

### Why Is Public Participation and Involvement Necessary?

EPA believes that the public can provide valuable input and assistance to a regulated small MS4's municipal stormwater management program and, therefore, suggests that the public be given opportunities to play an active role in both the development and implementation of the program. An active and involved community is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program because it allows for:

- **Broader public support** since citizens who participate in the development and decision making process are partially responsible for the program and, therefore, may be less likely to raise legal challenges to the program and more likely to take an active role in its implementation;
- **Shorter implementation schedules** due to fewer obstacles in the form of public and legal challenges and increased sources in the form of citizen volunteers;
- **A broader base of expertise and economic benefits** since the community can be a valuable, and free, intellectual resource; and
- **A conduit to other programs** as citizens involved in the stormwater program development process provide important cross-connections and relationships with other community and government programs. This benefit is particularly valuable when trying to implement a stormwater program on a watershed basis, as encouraged by EPA.

### What Is Required?

To satisfy this minimum control measure, the operator of a regulated small MS4 must:

- ☐ Comply with applicable State, Tribal, and local public notice requirements; and
- ☐ Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure. Possible implementation approaches, BMPs (i.e., the program actions and activities), and measurable goals are described below.

## What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

Operators of regulated small MS4s should include the public in developing, implementing, updating, and reviewing their stormwater management programs. The public participation program should make every effort to reach out and engage all economic and ethnic groups. EPA recognizes that there are challenges associated with public involvement. Nevertheless, EPA strongly believes that these challenges can be addressed through an aggressive and inclusive program. Challenges and example practices that can help ensure successful participation are discussed below.

### Implementation Challenges

The best way to handle common notification and recruitment challenges is to know the audience and think creatively about how to gain its attention and interest. Traditional methods of soliciting public input are not always successful in generating interest, and subsequent involvement, in all sectors of the community. For example, municipalities often rely solely on advertising in local newspapers to announce public meetings and other opportunities for public involvement. Since there may be large sectors of the population who do not read the local press, the audience reached may be limited. Therefore, alternative advertising methods should be used whenever possible, including radio or television spots, postings at bus or subway stops, announcements in neighborhood newsletters, announcements at civic organization meetings, distribution of flyers, mass mailings, door-to-door visits, telephone notifications, and multilingual announcements. These efforts, of course, are tied closely to the efforts for the public education and outreach minimum control measure (see Fact Sheet 2.3).

In addition, advertising and soliciting help should be targeted at specific population sectors, including ethnic, minority, and low-income communities; academia and educational institutions; neighborhood and community groups; outdoor recreation groups; and business and industry. The goal is to involve a diverse cross-section of people who can offer a multitude of concerns, ideas, and connections during the program development process.

### Possible BMPs

There are a variety of practices that could be incorporated into a public participation and involvement program, such as:

- **Public meetings/citizen panels** allow citizens to discuss various viewpoints and provide input concerning appropriate stormwater management policies and BMPs;
- **Volunteer water quality monitoring** gives citizens first-hand knowledge of the quality of local water bodies and provides a cost-effective means of collecting water quality data;

- **Volunteer educators/speakers** who can conduct workshops, encourage public participation, and staff special events;
- **Storm drain stenciling** is an important and simple activity that concerned citizens, especially students, can do;
- **Community clean-ups** along local waterways, beaches, and around storm drains;
- **Citizen watch groups** can aid local enforcement authorities in the identification of polluters; and
- **“Adopt A Storm Drain” programs** encourage individuals or groups to keep storm drains free of debris and to monitor what is entering local waterways through storm drains.

## What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?

Measurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, greatly depend on the needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by the small MS4. Furthermore, they should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 could conclude as part of its Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program that a certain section of town has a high incidence of used motor oil dumping. The watershed has numerous automotive businesses including small repair shops, large auto dealerships, gas stations, and body shops. In addition, there are several large apartment complexes with areas that could be used as “do-it-yourself” oil change areas. The MS4 organizes a public meeting in the watershed to not only educate residents about stormwater issues and permit requirements, but also to ask for input regarding possible dumping areas and to determine if the community needs an oil recycling facility or some other way to safely dispose of used motor oil. In this way, the MS4 might better understand who the target audience is for illegal dumping control while implementing a valuable service for the watershed community.

## For Additional Information

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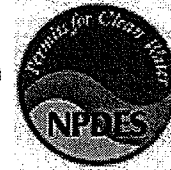
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## Public Involvement/Participation

A single regulatory agency or municipal office working alone cannot be as effective in reducing stormwater pollution as if it has the participation, partnership, and combined efforts of other groups in the community all working towards the same goal. The point of public involvement is to build on community capital—the wealth of interested citizens and groups—to help spread the message on preventing stormwater pollution, to undertake group activities that highlight storm drain pollution, and contribute volunteer community actions to restore and protect local water resources.

Phase II MS4s are required to follow all State, Tribal, and local public notice requirements when implementing their stormwater program. However, to be effective, opportunities for public involvement should be built into the fundamental process of community stormwater management. For example, an MS4 can offer opportunities to the public to participate in stormwater program development and implementation, through positions on a local stormwater management panel.



**Storm drain stenciling is one way the community can participate in stormwater prevention activities.**

Public involvement also includes facilitating opportunities for direct action, educational, and volunteer programs such as riparian planting days, volunteer monitoring programs, stormdrain marking, or stream-clean up programs. Groups such as watershed groups and conservation corps teams who want to participate in promoting environmental causes should be encouraged and offered opportunities to participate in the stormwater management program.

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II [regulatory requirements](#) for public involvement/participation and a [fact sheet on the public involvement/participation minimum measure](#) [PDF - 219 KB - 3 pp], is also available.

### Key BMPs and Resources:

After following public notice requirements, there are many different ways MS4s can involve the public in their stormwater program. An excellent guide on public involvement is EPA's *Getting in Step: Engaging and Involving Stakeholders in Your Watershed*. The BMPs listed in the next section below present additional ways MS4s can involve the public.

- [Getting in Step: Engaging and Involving Stakeholders in Your Watershed](#) [PDF - 1.34 MB - 80 pp] - provides the tools needed to effectively identify, engage, and involve stakeholders throughout a watershed to restore and maintain healthy environmental conditions.

### BMPs:

#### Stormwater-Related Activities

[Adopt-A-Stream Programs](#)

[Reforestation Programs](#)

[Storm Drain Marking](#)

[Stream Cleanup and Monitoring](#)

[Volunteer Monitoring](#)

[Wetland Plantings](#)

### **Soliciting Public Opinion**

[Attitude Surveys](#)

[Stakeholder Meetings](#)

[Watershed Organizations](#)

### **EPA Internet Resources:**

- [Getting in Step: Engaging and Involving Stakeholders in Your Watershed](#) [PDF - 1.34MB - 80 pp] provides the tools needed to effectively identify, engage, and involve stakeholders throughout a watershed to restore and maintain healthy environmental conditions.
- [Stormwater case studies on public involvement](#) includes case studies of how a Phase I or Phase II community has implemented the public involvement requirements.
- [EPA's Volunteer Monitoring Program](#) provides information on developing and implementing a volunteer monitoring program.

### **Other Internet Resources:**

- [Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring: Guide for Growing CSREES Volunteer Monitoring Programs](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) is a modular guide providing information on building and supporting a volunteer monitoring program.
- [Indiana Storm drain Marking Program](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) offers resources to help communities mark storm drains with a "no dumping" or similar message.
- [Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Drain Marking Program](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) offers information on ready-made storm drain marking kits for community groups.
- [Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeeper's Get the Dirt Out](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#) works with citizens, developers, and local governments to investigate and study Georgia's measures to reduce stormwater pollution from construction sites.

Note: If you are referencing this page, please use this alias web address:  
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/publicinvolvement>

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